TWO DETECTIVES NABBED.

PARRHURST AGENT ANGEL DEN-NETT THER ACCUSER.

Recorder Goff Issuedhe Warrants The Detectives, Who Artincobs and McManus of Inspector McLaghtta's Staff, Charged with Conspiring & Commit Burgiary Their Arrest th Result of Informatton Furnished by Their Prisoner.

Detective Sergeart Chales Jacobs and Detective Charles J. McMans were accested by Superintendent Bynes o Police Headquarters yesterday afternoos on avarrant which charges

them with conspictly to sommit burgiary. Recorded Goff issued the warrant at the instance of "Angel Dennett, Superintendent of the Parkhurst Solety. The detectives were arrainged before the Recorder shortly after their arrest and held incl.000 each, for examination next Tuesday. Artin Engel of 123 Ludlow street became secrity for Jacobs, and Charles Rabb of 138 Allentreet furnished ball for Mc-Manua.

In the arrest offacobs and McManus is involved the arrest closeph Silver, alias Charles Liss, made by the so detectives. The story is mixed. That partf it which is perfectly clear

Silver, or Liss, is burglar with several convictions to his credit. He has resided in New York several years, anchis picture is 1,473 in the rogues' gallery. GiFeb. 1, 1894, he was liberated from the pertentiary at Alleghany, Pa., after having servess term of fourteen months for burglary in Pinburgh. On being liberated he came directly takew York.

Thus far the stoes of the Parkhurst agent and the detective correspond. When they begin to differ, thestery of Detective Sergeant Jacobs, which is factically the same as that told by Detective Manus, is this:

When this ma Liss (Silver) reached New York he went to the Parkhurst Society and offered his service as an agent. Later he came to my house and aid he was in distress, and wanted to know if couldn't help him, claiming that he wanted tereform. That was early in the evening, and h took supper with my family. I made him a preent of \$3, telling him at the same time not to come to my house in the future, adding the if he wanted to see me he might do so at Lans' restaurant, 253 Bowery. where I generally as at midnight.

"He came therefour or five nights, had supper at my expense and I remember giving him 50 cents two or three times. It was perhaps the lith night after is had been calling there that

"I met two mes this morning whom I knew the Alleghany senitentiary, a couple of shop-Iters; they are going to do some grafting in tis city, and they are going to plant their stuff Simpson's paynshop, at the corner of De-licey street and the Bowery. If you will meet to-morrow uprning at 8 o'clock I will point

the control in the many and the control in the cont

"e stood at the windows, which are cur-tain, and, pulling the curtain aside, looked out Across the street we saw Superintendent bent of the Society for the Prevention of Critaind Whitney and Lemmon of the same accit. They were standing in the doorway of a flot store. I called McManus's attention to the be men and said:

and the could give us the doorway of the teemen, and said:

"boder what they are doing?

"boder were going to show up. Then he said wad better let the matter go until he could out where the two crooks were living and the could give us their address. I gave his and be went way walking up the Hower as the conjugaters, and there we met haspee McLaughlin. I said to him that there were a of Parkharst fellows down at the Bower of Delancey street, and the Inspector wanted how if I couldn't find out what they were a. I then had to go down to Judge Martinesourt where I was a witness in the Grauer in case. After court I went back to Police Jiquarters and found a letter which was typed ten and read substantially like this:

"I'd day identified by Samtel Cohen of S Delandreet as having committed a burglary the Arrest by Inspector McLaughlin's instructie.

"I lookep the number in the Rogues Gallery and by a supplement found that it was

instructie

"I lookep the number in the Rogues' Gallery and, by astonishment, found that it was a photogrof Liss. It came to me in a flash that somely was wrong, and I said to McManus, 'eley this don't look right; I am satisfied its lob.' I went back to Inspector McLaughing told him of my suspicions and asked kim I should 'pinch Lisk. The inspector reg: Not yet; follow the matter up.' That hil got a despatch at my house, to Avenue ated Paterson, N. J., which read about as folg.

"Every Latter of the latter will follow."

Every all right; letter will follow. The next I got a registered letter which

"Charles Jaco.
"Disas Fetts Burglary I committed yesterday
mornin, in Deby strees did not firm out as profitady as we explif would. Only got one watches,
trace filled goids, some chalts, two pairs of operagkisses, one par field glasses, and several other
amail times."

"Now you can that that corresponded with Cohen's compt. I showed the letter to inspector McChilin and asked him if he was not satisfied the were being jobbed, and he said yes, and to, to let Liss go to the end of his rope and gen to tell how the scheme had been conceted.

The next deesent two men to Paterson. "The next the sent two men to Paterson. One was to see and the other was to find out who cless was fown with him. The man who was to do tatter work came back and toid us that Dett and Whitney were over there, and that had been closely followed. The other man had been closely followed. The other man had been closely followed. The other man had talk with Liss and came back to the city. That very night although the saloon he knows within loo feet of the place Liss was gred with having robbed. Liss followed and to that saloen. The saloon keeper, undour instructions, brought Lies through the ery to the corner of Housdon keeper to leass a moderated we could be round in a coffee say. We sent a man to the saloon keeper to leass around the town, and we would follow. did so, and we connected with them at Eik street and Avenue B. I went up to Liss and;

"What do you in by this job? "Well," he said, 'I did put he job, and you can take my life for it if votat to." I said to him I didn't want his life, t was no good to me, and then saked what hightions were. He replied:

"You rent me to on twice, and I am giv-

"You sent me to on twice, and I am giving you some of youin medicine."

Then I said to his ou've been "conned" into this; now, if you me all about it I will belp you out. He rei, 'Oh, that's all right, I ain't afraid. Thetsaid, 'We are going to lock you up. He rep!

"Well, if you do 'yrill make a bad job of it; I have got you 'fhole, and a good tight one. You made it cost \$700 when you sent me to Pittsburgh; now make that good and I will leave the country."

me to Fittonight, now make that good and I will leave the country
"I said, \$700; You Mave to give me time.
Can I trust you? Lissjied: 'I am satisfied; I will mest you any timu say and anywhere, and I will always be ab. I will mest you to-

morrow."

"I made an appointing to meet him at the corner of threstie and ston streets at midnight. He did not con So the next day I went to 52 Norfolk streehers he and some of his friends bang out, anged for him. They said that he had been thine night before. I went home to support atoming out, walked through Fitt street to Av. C. when suddenly I was confronted by Liss., seemed to spring from the ground.

through l'itt street to Av. C. when suddenly I was confronted by Lisa.) seemed to spring from the ground.

"He had been planted my house by the Parkhurst people. I wai with him to Willett and Stanton streethers I nenotiated about the price I was to sedim. Then he began to talk about \$750, at then told him he would have to give me my me.

"It was two days later as I met him again. He wanted to know if I is the money and I sold him not then; buttoshow him I was doing the best I could to: , I draw from my packet \$250 and showed b ho. He then said:

"It like to said byset try of Paris on Wednesday, that is too, and explained that by his saiding, of course, fee would be nothing against its. Of course, the wall this time we had been watched. Lastindsy night we had a talk at Fourth street assected avenue. He had not go with anythiese, as he had to get ciothes and other thingssaid ta him. If you make a clean breast of thand give it to me in writing. I'll make a dg effort to get ine money together." Liss tissid he would take Said and I was to giftim two suits of clothing, an overcoat ar of shoes, a hat, shirts, collars, and need. Then he had to have a ticket that coan \$50, which would take money to him then, and said he didn't want it then, at the same timpying that he had a leaf papers up at the cof the Parkhurst

et, at the same timying that he had a f papers up at the dof the Parkhurst sty which he wanted get. Among these the receipt given by wife for the regis-d letter aget to the

handkerchief. Of course, I knew that to be the signal. Lias, who was in a saloon across the way, in answer to the signal, came over to the saloon in front of which I was standling. As he did so I entered the saloon, We walked up to the counter and I said: 'Well, Joe, what are you going to have to drink?' That was a signal to McManus that I was with higs. Then we placed the man under arrest. We took him to Police Headquarters, and he refused to answer my questions. On scarching him I found a 3S-calibro revolver, leaded, several papers, and three small pages of memoranda on which he had kept the tabs of our meetings, as to places and time. Another piece of paper had these memoranda on it: 'Car fare to Mr. Mossa house, 30 cents; dinner, 40 cents; car fare to bennett's house, 20 cents; in relation to Jacobs and McManus expenses with tichthers and brother, 85 cents.' There were other letters in his pocket written in Hebrew, and one of these when translated mentioned no names, but said, 'Now is the time to get even.' It was postmarked Pittsburgh.'

Jacobs in his statement fails to speak of two important facts in connection with his experience with Lias. One of them Is that on

Now is the time to get even," It was post-marked Pittsburgh."

Jacobs in his statement fails to speak of two important facts in connection with his experience with Lisa. One of them is that on Feb. 10 Jacobs received from Liss the following felegram, dated from Faterson:

"I will send you and McManus each \$50."
On the following day Jacobs and McManus each received a package, delivered at Police Headquarters by the Wells-Fargo Express Company, containing \$50. Each of the detectives returned the package to the express company unopened. The same night, when the detectives went home to dinner, they found that a registered letter had been left at each of their homes and receipted for by their wives. The text of both letters was the same, and is given in Jacobs's statement. Jacobs's letter was signed "Joseph Silver," and "Joseph McManus" was the signature attached to McManus's letter.

The receipt of the telegram, the letters, and the money explains why the detectives, having first seen Liss in the company of the agents of the Parkhurst Society, concluded that Liss was the society's tool to entrap them into receiving a bribe, they having previously known that Cohen had named Liss as the man who had robbed his room.

Lawyer Mose's statement is as follows:

"Jacobs and Liss have been friends for years, In fact, the detective used Liss as a stool pigeon. When he was liberated from the Aleghany Penitentiary, what was more natural than that he should seek Jacobs as soon as he returned to New York?

"Cohen lived at 8 Belancey street in a room which he rented from Enrellandt. The room was robbed on the night of Feb. 13. While Liss was not agreated until Feb. 27. Then, although his name was well known by both detectives, he was taken to Headquarters and kept over night under the name of John Doe. The next morning on other ouries, Liss would have been sent out of the country, and no one would have known anything about it.

"When our agent learned of the case he reported to me, and last night I cent a letter to

country, and no one would have known anything about it.

"When our agent learned of the case he reported to me, and last night I sent a letter to superintendent Byrice informing him that a certain John Doe was confined at Headquarters, and that I would hold him personally responsible for his safety. I insisted that he should be allowed to communicate with his friends.

"My letter was the first information the Superintendent had of the case, and he compiled with my request. This morning, when Liss was rearraigned in Essex Market, no charge had been made against him, and Justice Grady, having disposed of all the other cases, said:

"It takes a long time to get the medicine ready."

having disposed of all the other cases, said:

"It takes a long time to get the medicine rendy."

"Fidally, after thinking about it for a long time, the detectives preferred three charges, two of bribery and one of carrying concealed weanons. I immediately appeared for Liss and put McManus on the stand. Among other questions I asked him why he didn't receive the São sent him by Liss. He said he didn't want to put his name on paper. Then I asked if he didn't think the receipt of the money would have been good evidence. Finally, he admitted that he thought! would.

"Now, I don't want to talk too much about this case; it isn't the time for me to talk now; but I firmly believe these detectives. Said we not of the country, having first taken the money he sent them. When Liss was arraigned this morning why didn't they come out, like men, and prefer the charge of burglary against him, instead of beating around the bush with the bribery charge."

Lawyer Moss neglected to say that, when Saperintendent Byrnes gave orders to allow liss to communicate with his friends, that he immediately, on Tuesday night, communicated with Angel Dennett. A Six reporter asked Mr. Moss if this was not so and his reply was: "I am not at liberty to state." Neither would he say whether or not Liss had been connected with the Parkhurst society in any capacity slice he returned from Alleghany. He did say, however, that Liss had never been a duly accredited agent of the society.

Lise, after his arraignment yesterday morning, was held on the three charges in \$3,100 bonds for examination on Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Sabrielle Rejane and a Paris Company Ap-

During twenty years Gabrielle Réjane has been an actress in comedies at the Paris Vandewille, Variétés and Odéon. It was not until she enacted the role of Catherine Hubscher in however, that her fame extented beyond France, It is said that Sardon and Moreau, in writing that rôle had her in mind as its performer. It is certain that her abilities are exactly the right kind for a correct and amusing portrayal of the character. That was demonstrated at Abbey's Theatre last evening, when she made her American début. Those who see and read of theatricals in this city know all about the play through its performances in tion of its characteristics here. It remains only to tell that Mme. Réjane played the washerwoman-Countess as well as fancy could like a workingwoman, handling the clothes and implements in a matter-of-fact manner, and not as though a fraid the audience might think she had washed and ironed for a living before she pecame an actress. In the later scenes devoted to her experiences in court circles, as a novice in fashionable deportment, and an unaccustomed wearer of modish gowns, sine was similarly honest and sincere in her treatment of the character. No self-consciousness was discernible. She was not a lady of delicate fibre, merely pretending to be course grained, and all the white afraid of being really deceptive; she was but mannered because she neither knew how nor cared to be polite. The scenes of rehearsal with the dancing master, of trying on slippers with the shoemaker, and of putting on and taking off a riding labit with the dressmaker were very felicitous. Her awkwardness was good humored, too, and she was amused with herself, but never showed a sign of make believe or apology in all her lack of gentility in speech and bearing. When she came to the fiery quarrel with Honaparte, and the serious undertaking to clear the Empress novice in fashionable deportment, and an

of gentility in speech and bearing. When she came to the fiery quarred with the princesses, the independent encounter with Honaparte, and the serious undertaking to clear the Empress of calumny, she was not faulty through any monotony of method. She made a success that was inequivocal, both as an artists and as an entertainer. None of this result was due to youth or beauty, for she possesses neither, lier face is brightly intelligent and planantly expressive, but it is extremely ugit, it was her acting altogether that won the triumph.

The comparison between the representation of "Madame Sans Gêne" in French at Abbey's and in English at the Broadway is not to be avoided. Of course Miss Kidder suffers under this test, because she is a clever imitator of Catheriae, palpably so, while Mme. Rélanc seems real and genuine. That able actor. M. Duquesne, whom we know through former visits, is an admirable Napoleon, but so is Mr. Cooke and there is no essential difference in their morats. Mr. Muner's De Neligioris is no more than one grade better than Mr. Russelle. The average of the two performances aside from that of Mate. Sans tiene, is about the same. The scenery of the two performances, aside from that of Mate. Sans tiene, is about the same. The scenery of the two productions is alike in models, but the Honalway are the richer, although alike in general designs. The opposition, therefore, will not cause any hinshes for our dramatic art, and is sure to give a life to the rival lustness by stimulating interest. But the French have the best of us in Mme. Réjanc woo is a comic artist to her finger tips, and to the caise of her toes, too, for she acts to the ultermost of her extremities.

Hesides the hox party entertained by John W. Mackay, Jr., there were in the lowes John Otto Donner and party and Charles Mathews and party, lecinding Prince Luterkia and Thomas Pearsall Thomas Pearsall Thomas Pearsall Interest, Arcabang Bunchane, Mr. Evits of

where were:

Mr. and Mrs. Wilher A. Bio Mgood, Mr. and Mrs. Roward Lauterhanh, Alraham Hummed, Mr. Curris of the Marray Hill Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Franck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Franck, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Cutthul, Frederick Goldhard, Mias Stafford, Theodoric A. Haveneyer, Charles Sockwell, Miss Jennie Jodinson Hedt, S. Jatien Held, Charles Knoeller, Jefferson M. Lews, Stophen H. Olfn, Elom Plympton, and Maris, L. Sarley, Tr. William Hotelsham, Feber M. Morris, J. Marth. Stora, J. Manner Mora, C. V. Smillion, Holland, R. Chimath, et Comptroller and Mrs. Theodore W. Wyer, Livered du Vivor, Augustia Phon. Lea. Horses Grefer, Nrs. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie, Lleit, Chemery, and M. Helmer dilliger.

Oscar Hammerstein filed yesterday the preliminary plans for his new theatre, music hall, east side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets. The plans in detail wil not be ready for a month yet. Mr. Hammer-stein said last night that the plans filed yesterand the property of the proper

CAPT. DOHERTY'S DEFENCE

AUGUSTA PRIES DENIES ONE OF MRS. THUROW'S STORIES.

She Testifies that on the Bay on Which Mrs. Thurow Says She First Saw Capt. Doberty at the Fifth Street Station Everybody in the House Was Brunk Pottceman Kennett's Self. Benunctation.

Vesterday ex-Capt. Doberte had his innings. There were on hand for him Lawyers Board-man and Clarke and the Fromme brothers, and of the latter there were at least four present all the time, and sometimes there seemed to be eight. Their activity was a thing to wonder at. They were here and there and everywhere at the same time, suggesting questions, objections, and exceptions. When one got an idea he went with it to his nearest brother, who passed it on to the next, and so on till the firm had been exhausted, then it was turned over to Mr. Boardman or Mr. Clarke.

Lawyer Clarke opened for the defence with a lecture on disreputable houses, explaining to the jury the different kinds, saying that the defence would show that against the sort of a house kept by Mrs. Thurow-that of the furnished room variety it was most difficult to procure evidence. This part of his speech reeived the closest attention from the jurors,

Mr. Clarke said he would show that it was impossible that Mrs. Thurow's alleged interview with Capt. Doherty on June 6, 1893, took place, because on that day she was drunk in her house. In support of that assertion, after several other witnesses had been examined, he called to the witness stand Augusta Pries, who had been an inmate of Mrs. Thurow's house, and was the most important witness of the afternoon. She swore that she was present at Mrs. Thurow's house at a birthday party given for Lillie Sanders, another inmate, on Jan. 6 1893, the day on which Mrs. Thurow says she went to the station and placed \$25 in an envelope which the Captain handed to her. She testified further:

There were at the house that day Mr. and Mrs. Thurow, Lottie Pries, Nellie Sanders, Clara Schmidt, Mary Williams, Olga and Martha Schroeder, the servant girls, Mr. Schmidt, and two other men. They had dinner about 12 o'clock, but I didn't come down until 2. In the afternoon we were all there together, drinking punch which Mrs. Thurow had made of claret and whiskey. By supper time we were all pretty drunk, and at supper the Williams girl and I had a fight and she hit me in the ear, hurting Then Mrs. Thurow, who was very drunk, nicked up a glass and threw it at Williams, but it didn't go near her but hit Olga in the hand, entting it built.

"After the fight Mrs. Thurow began to yell and shout, and it was all her husband and Mr. Schmidt could do to hold her down, but after she had drunk some more she quieted down and lay on the lounge in the parlor.

"After supper I went with my sister to see Dr. Miller about my ear, but was back again inside of a haif hour. Mrs. Thurow was lying on the lounge, dressed in a wrapper, when I came back, just as I had left her. All the others were there, too." What time was that?"

"Between 7 and 8 o'clock."
"You heard Mrs. Thurow say on the stand yesterday that a tall blond man came to the house that night and asked for more money. He came into the room, she said, so that you all could see him. Did you see him?"

"No."
The Pries woman left the Thurow bouse shortly after the birthday party, but returned again in August. After that a policeman came and warned them off.

"I heard Mrs. Thurow say at that time," said the witness, "that she had no dealings with the Captain. She paid her money down town, and if he didn't do as she wanted she'd have him transferred."

if he didn't do as she wanted she'd have him transferred."
On last Decoration Day Thurow came to her and asked her to go with her sister to see his wife. Lawyer Clarke wanted to bring out some testimony about the alleged interview which Mrs. Thurow had denied with so much excitement the day before, but the tourt would not admit it. His ruling was that the testimony was collateral, and even if Mrs. Thurow did ask the Pries women to corroborate her testimony by perjuring themselves, that didn't show that what Mrs. Thurow was going to testify was not true. Mr. Clarke maintained that the testimony was necessary to show the feeling of hostility Mrs. Thurow had toward the police, but he was overruled and took an exception, which he said was a mighty strong one.

In the cross-examination the witness said she had told the same story to Assistant District Attorney Calorine.

ad told the same story to Assistant District At-orney Osborne sprior to the police trial, but he ad refused to accept it, saying that it was

Talse. Then came Patrolman William Kennell. He had been detailed in citizen's clothes to get evidence against the house. His instructions were to hang around the house and try to nab the women when they solicited from the stoop.

"Were there any lookouts?"

"Yes, Thurow and abother man we called 'Dutch.' I caucht Dutch one night and I licked him. I didn't arrest him, but I licked him, and he promised never to be a lookout again.

"One night," he continued, "I was passing the house, and a lady in the first story hit me "One night," he continued, "I was passing the house, and a lady in the first story hit me with a snowball. I says, 'If you do that again I'll come in and rank you out,' and she says, 'I dare you.' Then she comes out in a wrapper and meets me on the corner, where I was waitin' for my relief, and begins to call me vile names. I says, 'Why don't you go home? If you don't you'll be locked up.' And she says that three like me can't do it, and it did take three of us to lock her up."

"You say," said Special Counsel Rollins, 'that you threatened to go into the house and yank her out if she threw another snowhall. How was it, then, that if you could get in then you could not get in to get evidence?"

Kennell had been testifying in a very self-confident manner, but at that question he lost his former assurance and failed to give a satisfactory answer. Then Mr. Rollins took up his statement about the lookout.

"Don't you know," said he, "that it was your duly to arrest that man: that letting him go with a licking was a violation of the rules?"

"Yes, sirt but he begged me so hard to let him go."

"Did you ever think of that before this?"

him go."
"Did you ever think of that before this?" No, sir." Did you ever tell anybody of this?" No, sir."

"No. sir."
"Don't you know you are liable to a trial and a discharge from the force?"
"I suppose so," feelig murmured Kennell, and he was let go.
In the morning Inspector Williams was called and asked to teil the jury all about disorderly houses and how he had found it more difficult to close up "furnished room" houses than others, but the Court wouldn't let him do it, and when the questions were put to him categorically he betrayed considerable uncertainty as to the subject. He further said the reputation of the Fourteenth precinct was not over

tion of the Fourteenth precinct was not over good and that furnished room houses flourished there. As to Capt. Doberty, he had known him since 1871, and his general character had been

since 1871, and his general character had been considered good.

Werner J. Meyer, the house agent, being recalled to the stand, denied emphatically all statements Mrs. Thurow had made the day before about him in respect to the letter he had received from Capt. Doberty, and the subsequent interview he had had with her.

Then Mr. Boardinan, with an air of great solemnity, advanced to the rail, saying slowly.

"Ill take the opportunity now of presenting to the court a most remarkable letter I received this morning. I will discuss it with his Honor at the noon recess." But what the letter contained he refusal to state, and says he never will.

Mil.

Ex-Sergeant George C. Liebers, who was in the Fourteenth precinct in Capt. Doherty's time, was the next winess. But before he had begun to testify a visible thrill ran through the Court, and Dr. Parkhurst entered. He went up to Mr. Follows, shook both his lands, chatted for a minute, and disappeared as quickly as he had come. Liebers testified that he had accepted Mrs. Thurow's bonds. He had never seen her in the Captain's room or behind the rail. One night she did come, and the Captain said:

"det out of this precinct or close up your house on Second avenue, or I'll run you out," or words to that effect.

Senator Roesch's brother Joseph had come to the station once and had vouched for Mrs. Thurow as a bondswoman, saying that she was a respectable woman and a client of his, and he wanted Liebers and that in spite of the fact that he had known Mrs. Thurow for a long time, and that she had been arrested, he thought her a respectable woman, because Senator Roesch's brother had said so. In the redirect examination Liebers and that Tapt, Hoherty had given particular instructions is the fall of 1893 to watch Mrs. Thurow.

Ex-Sergeant James W. Jordan, who was in Ex-Sergeant James W. Jordan, who was in Ex-Sergeant George C. Liebers, who was in

representations in the fall of 1883 to watch Mrs. Thurow.

Fix-Sergeant James W. Jordan, who was in the Fourteenth precinct from Sept. 28, 1893, to July 28, 1894, when he was suspended from the force, testified that he had taken bonds from Mrs. Thurow without the Captain's knowledge, as did ex-Sergeant Charles A. Parkerson. Neither had ever seen her go into the Captain's recom.

Neither had ever seen her go into the Capitaln a room.

Roundsmen John S. Sweeny and Patrick B. Lane testified to the Capitaln's having given instructions to secure evidence against the Thurow house, where soliciting went on continuously, and Patroidmen Julius and Louis Katz told of the arrests they had made of some of the Thurow women. The latter got into the house and got evidence, but failed to secure a conviction upon a technical point.

The night session was taken up by the testimony of several of the policemen who were in the precinct while bolierty was Capitain.

SWINDLED SOUTH DAROTA. She Accuses Four Mea of Sharing Taylor's

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 27.-A big sensation was caused here to-day by the arrest of Charles T. McCoy of Aberdeen, one of the leading politiclans of the State. The arrest was made upon a warrant sworn out by Attorney-General Crawford against McCoy, Daniel R. Tenney, the Chicago attorney and President of the Civil Confederation; John T. McChesney, a broker, New York city, and Charles H. Wells of Chicago, who is known to be in close relations with

The warrant charged that these four men con aptred to prevent W. W. Taylor, the late State Treasurer, from paying over to the State the money in his possession, and to compel him to divide it among them. Mr. McCoy, was promptly arrested, and will be arraigned before Justice Yarnell to-morrow afternoon. He will be, undoubtedly, bound over until the next term of the Circuit Court, which will meet in May. Mr. McCoy is represented by the ablest coun-

sel in the State and will make a strong defence. The State has not expected to serve warrants against the other three men charged, as it has no authority beyond its own borders, but an inwill unquestionably be brought against them.

The complaint and arrest are the outcome of the investigation by the State officials during the past month. The Attorney-General is confident that he can convict the accused men. The facts already made public upon which the complaint is based are as follows:

The testimony before the investigating com-mittee shows that early in November McCoy, who is a close friend of Taylor, and who is one of the shrewdest politicians of the State. as well as an attorney, was acquainted by Taylor with the fact that he was short in his accounts. Under McCoy's advice, Taylor went to Chicago and consulted Mr. Tenney. Chesney, who was on Taylor's bond for \$50,000, was also called into the conference. All three men were in frequent consultation with Taylor during November and December, and accordduring November and December, and according to their story he was trying all this time to accure money to make up the deficit, an effort in which he tailed. According to the story of Mesers. Tenney and McChesney they agreed to help him raise the money, but demanded that he place in their hands all securities, including stocks and deeds to property, upon which he could lay bis hands, and that upon this security they would raise for him a loan. They also compelled him to draw into a bank in Chicago all of the State money, and all private funds within his control, with the apparent purpose of allowing them to figure ostensibly upon his financial condition.

Mr. McChesney then, according to the statement he is said to have made, attempted to raise a loan, and finally borrowed \$72,000, but Taylor could not with this amount make good his ahortage, and, after threatening suicide, he hid himself. McCoy was with him and the others up to ble time, which was the second day of January. The evidence before the committee shows that some notes due Taylor were turned over to McCoy, and that he came to South Dakota on Jan. 8 and presented one of these notes to Senator Pettigrew, who was at that time conducting a campaign for re-election. McCoy told Pettigrew of Taylor's slortage, and compelled him as the picte of secrecy, to pay over the sum of \$5,500 in cash.

A week later, in response to an invitation from ing to their story he was trying all this time to

price of secrecy, to pay over the sum of \$5,500 in cash.

A week later, in response to an invitation from Mr. McChesney, the various bondsmen from this State assembled in Chicago, and there Mr. Tenney told them he had Taylor's property and money where he could control it and trued to induce them to raise among themselves \$50,000, to which he would add \$50,000 more, and this \$100,000 was to be turned over to the State in consideration of a release in full of the bondsmen from all liability and of Taylor from criminal action. It is known that Taylor had, just before his flight, fully \$100,000 in cash belonging to the State, and \$200,000 or more in deeds to properly, and the State's presumption is that all of this property was in the hands of the men charged with conspiracy. A large amount in addition was deeded to Charles H. Wells on the 8th of January, after the default became known.

Mr. McCoy returned to South Dakota, and has been at the capitol, it is siliered, awaiting the proceedings of the State officials. He was Taylor's attorney, and would be prepared to consider a compromise with the State.

PROPOSED MARITIME CANAL.

To Connect the Great Lakes and the St.

Lawrence with Tidewater in the Hudson. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.- In the Senate to-day Mr. Allison introduced a bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal of North America. It authorizes the construction of navigable canals through the territory of the United States between the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River and tidewater in the Hudson River and entran-ces, and terminal and other works necessary and desirable in connection therewith, and pro-poses to regulate commerce on and over such canals and works and to establish the same as canais and works and to examine the same as military and post roads. The capital stock of the canal company is fixed at \$10,000,000, and a bonded indebtedness of \$200,000,000 is authorized. The company is empowered to construct a canal from some point hear the head of tidewater nevigation on the Hudson to some point on Lake Champlain; also from some point on the St. Lawrence above the rapids known as the "Long Sault," also from a point at or near Lewiston on the Nagara filter to some point on the same

Sault," also from a point at or near Lewiston on the Niagars fliver to some point on the same river above the fails, of such dimensions as to make invigable channels at least twenty feet deep and of dimensions sufficient to admit of two of the largest vosee is drawing twenty feet of water and passing each other in the channel at full sneed.

The plans for the construction of this canal are to be approved by the Secretary of War; all tolls are to be approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Work is to begin within flive years from the passage of the act, and the canal to be completed in tun years. There is no provision for the guarantee of bonds by the flovernment, but the Government may take possession of the property at any time at a value to be fixed by a Board of Arbitration.

BISMARCK IS HAPPY.

He Talks About His Private Life and the Old Emperor. LONDON, Feb. 27. The Dally News cogrespond-

ent in Beriin says that, in conversation with a deputation from Leipsic a few days ago, Prince "I seldom have been a happier man. In polities I never gained enough rest to be happy. I had only such moments in my private life. The

first one I remember was when, as a boy, I shot my first hare. Later I enjoyed my life with my wife and children. "One needs a certain natural gift to enjoy happiness. The old Emperor possessed it. His emperament was partly sanguine, partly phieg-

temperament was partly sanguine, partly phiegmatic. It was difficult to bring him to a decision, but when his decision was once made you could build a house on it. He loved truth above all things. So do I. During my diplomate career I tried to stick to the truth. Now and then I was obliged to deviate a triffe from it, and that was very painful to the old man. He always blushed, and I could not face him, but would look quickly away."

The Prince said of the Anti-Socialist bill:
"I always have told rulers with whom I have conversed on this subject: If you combat socialism with all the means in your power you will suppress it as an acute maindy, but if you refuse protection to the middle classes you will conjure up a chronic disease, which it will be very difficult to cure. The idea of coming to terms with the revolutionists seems to me to be the same as if, in case of France's declaring war. We should send lawyers to negotiate with her."

One of the Prince's guests remarked: "You must have had many years of happoness in see. we should send lawyers to negotiate with her."
One of the Prince's guests remarked: "You must have had many years of happiness in seeing the reverence and affection that the great German nation felt for you?"
"Yes," answered Bismarck, "I am happy in that respect, Hatred is contagious, as I have learned, but love is the same. The great preparations for my birthday show wich love and good will that they put all the hatred I have ever experienced out of my head."

Agreement Retween the Southern Railway Company and Its Employees,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. After a conference lasting three days, between Third Vice-President Raldwin of the Southern Rallway Company and the Federated Board of the various organizations that are mainly interested in the new schedule of rates proposed by the company, an agreement was reached this afternoon, after a discussion of the schedule in all its phases. This schedule was signed by the men tonight at the office of Mr. Baldwin, and it practically remains as it was first offered, with some modifications of the rules in instances where it was pointed out to Mr. Baldwin that the men thought they should be different. The schedule will go into effect on May I on all lines of the Southern Railway, and in case either side should wish to make a change in the future a sixty-days' notice to the other party will be required. tions that are mainly interested in the new

Dynamite Used to Wreck a Dwelling. MOUNT CARMEL, Feb. 27. Dynamite was exploded in front of Henry Sellinger's home this morning, while the family was asleep. The explosion shattered the front of the house and three children were thrown from bed by the shork

A MATTER OF FREE SPEECH.

MAYANNAH WROUGHT UP OVER TUESDAY NIGHT'S RIOTING.

Ex-Priest Stattery and His Wife Escorted to the Hall by the Police, but Its Use Refused to Them Hundreds of Women Flock to See Them-Attempts at Violence, SAVANNAH, Feb. 27,-There has been little

work in the business part of Savannah to-day. The rioting last night at ex-Priest Slattery's lecture has wrought up the people on the matter of free speech and Slattery has been almost lost sight of as an individual. Many telegrams have been received by Mayor Meyers to-day commending him for the firm position he assumed for the protection of law and order. Slattery has also received telegrams from various parts of the country.



EX-PRIEST SLATTERY. Mrs. Slattery was booked to lecture at Masonic Temple this afternoon. This morning Slattery applied to the Mayor for police protection to and from the hall. At 1 o'clock this afternoon, under the escort of the Chief and Lieutenant of Police, four mounted and twelve foot policemen, they were taken to Masonic Hall. Before this the managers of the Young Men's Hebrew Association had notified Slattery that they would break the contract and refuse to allow the use of the hall, which they have leased. They said his language incited to riot and endangered the lives and property of citi-

Slattery refused to consider the contract broken. Arriving at the hall, the police refused to admit any one. Several hundred women were turned away. Slattery and President Haas of the Hebrew Association became involved in a word dispute, and the Chief put Slattery under arrest, but released him, as Haas declined to enter any charge. After Slattery had waited on hour, on a lawyer's advice, he and his wife decided to go back to the hotel. The police were ordered in line and the mounted men directed to clear the streets. Hundreds of people ran to get a glimpse of Slattery and his wife. A crowd of women who had been grouped on the curb on Bull street divided, one-hair of whom went to either side of the line. As the exprises and his wife passed they were hissed loudly and spat at. The police had their hands full to keep the passageway clear.

When the Pulaski House was reached it was almost impossible to see the hotel for the people were turned away. Slattery and President



who had congregated. The Masonic Hail would have been unable to hold the women if it had been opened. Finding the hail locked, many women came down to the Pulaski House. There Mrs. Stattery heid a reception. Hundreds called on her. Some tendered her the use of their parlors at home to lecture in.

Such a scene had never been seen before in this city. At one time over one hundred women were in the hotel parlor crowded about Mrs. Stattery. The refusal to let Stattery have the hall is severely criticised. He is making arrangements to lecture at Odd Fellows' Hall tomorrow night. The outlook is that there will be 1,000 men out to hear him. The entire police force will be on hand, and some of the military companies will probably be held in reserve at their armories. MRS. SLATTERY.

morrow night. The outlook is that there will be 1,000 men out to hear him. The entire police force will be on hand, and some of the military companies will probably be held in reserve at their armories.

Lieut.-Col. Reilly, who commanded the First Regiment last night, is a Catholic. In a newspaper statement to-day he says:

"It was a disagreeable ordeal for me, but I was there to do my dafy. I was determined on that. I gave my commands in a way to leave no doubt that I meant business. I saw at the armory that every company was provided with ball cartridges and that bayonets were fixed. The Irish Jasper Greens were on hand with a good turnout. They were very bitter against Slattery, and when the time came to provide a detail to escort the lecturer back to the hotel they made a respectful request not to be charged with the duty; at the same time they said they would go if I ordered them, so I transferred them to other duty."

At 30 clock this morning a telephone message was sent to the police barracks saying that a crowd had collected in the lane in the rear of the Masonic Temple, and that they threatened to burn the hall. A detachment of police were despatched to the scene. There were fully five hundred men on hand, and they could not be made to believe that Slattery and his wife were not in the building. The police found burnt matches all about the place, but no fire had been ignited. Police guarded the building the remainder of the night.

Eight policemen were injured last night, several members of the military, and some who were in the crowd. None was hurt badly. The community will continue in a nervous state until after to-morrow night. The hope is expressed generally that after it has been shown to the world that free speech is maintained here that Slattery and his wife will leave Savannah at once.

About 1 o'clock this morning, while the ex-citement was still high, four three-story frame dwellings at Farm and Margaret streets were blown up. How the explosion occurred is not known. The buildings were wrecked. Some have made efforts to connect the explosions with the riot, but there is no direct proof.

The Equitable Life Statement,

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has saued its thirty-fifth annual statement, being for the year ended Dec. 31, 1804. It shows assets of \$185,044,310, of which \$107,619,636 was in United States stocks, State stocks, city stocks, in United States stocks, State atocks, city stocks, and other investments. All liabilities, including reserve on all existing policies calculated on a 4 per cent. standard, were \$147.304.507, leaving an undivided surplus of \$37.479.803. The income for the year was \$43.608,726, and the distursements \$27.4764.84, of which \$10.473.353 was paid to policy holders. The death claims amounted to \$11.030.680. The outstanding assurance at the end of the fiscal year was \$013.504,736. The total amount of insurance applied for during the year was \$256.552,730, of which \$217.115,088 was written.

The Passenger Conference in Chicago, CHICAGO, Feb. 27. New England and Central traffic lines have been naked to take part in Friday's conference of the Western roads with the trunk lines. The subjects to be considered are the payment of commissions by Western lines in Eastern territory. Western lines' orders in Eastern territory, Western lines' orders in Commissions by the Grand Trunk, and the ques-tion of Pacific coast rates via the Canadian Pa-cific, or, in short, the old question of Canadian Pacific differentials.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. POSTMASTER AT REMERA.

The President Names a Hill Man, but the Scenator Nays He Didn't Recommend Him. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. - President Cleveland's nomination to-day of G. H. Colton to be Postmaster at Elmira, was a genuine surprise to those who have thought that a reconciliation had been effected between Mr. Cleveland and Senator IIII. Since the latter dired at the White House it has been generally supposed that the hatchet had been buried, and that hereafter the senior New York Senator would be consulted about appointments, as other Senafors are. Mr. Hill's repeated appearances as the defender of the President in the Senate and the advocate of his policies, caused a belief that he and the President had become allies and friends. The appointment of Mr. Colton, however, destroys this assumption, he is not by any means the man whom Mr. Hill would have recommended had he been con sulted. The nomination was a surprise to Senator Hill, and he frankly said to-day that he knew little about Mr. Colton, and that he did not recommend him and was not asked for his

The President sent to the Senate last week a long list of nominations of Postmasters at small towns in New York State. All of the nominees are anti-snappers, and Senator Hill, who is a member of the Committee on Post Offices, is now sitting in judgment upon the list. His investigation has developed an amusing fact. Some time ago he and Senator Murphy broke through their rule of refusing to recommend any one to President Cleveland for appointment, and, because of extenuating circumstances, recommended a certain man to be Postmaster at Gloverswille. A nomination came in for that office last week, but the nominee is not the man endorsed by the two New York Senators, instead, he is a man especially obnoxious to both of them, and who is the very last person that they would like to see appointed to any office. Mr. Hill has not decided to appose the nomination, but the chances are that it will not be confirmed.

ELMIRA, Feb. 27.—The news of the nomination of George H. Cotton to be Postmaster at Elmira fell like a bombshell among the politicians. Every one was surprised, and at the same time among Democrats of all kinds there seemed to be a universal expression of approval and gratification. towns in New York State. All of the nominees The Best Private Lecture

among Democrats of all kinds there seemed to be a universal expression of approval and gratification. Even Mr. Cotton himself was surprised. He said:

"This comes to me totally unexpected, and I have been slow to believe it. I did not seek the office. I have not asked any one to seek it for me. I know nothing about how it came to come to me. Of course I am pleased."

The leader of the Cleveland Democrats in this section has been Louis Duhl. He has been a candidate for Postmaster ever since Cleveland entered office, and he nod many others believed he would be selected by the President. Mr. Duhl was one of the first te congratulate Mr. Cotton, and in an apparently sincere manner. Another candidate was W. C. Loomis, who was understood to be backed by Mr. M. H. Arnot, the banker, and it was generally believed one of these two would certainly get the prize.

be backed by Mr. M. H. Arnot, the banker, and it was generally believed one of these two would certainly get the prize.

Cotton has been known as an Arnot man, but preeminently as a Hill man. He got up the big meeting tendered Senator Hill at the closelof his Gubernatorial campaign, the greatest political occasion Elmira ever saw, and he worked zealously for Hill on many occasions, and served as Chairman of the County Committee.

On account of these facts Democrats here generally express the belief that the appointment comes directly through the Senators influence, and the courtesy of choosing the Postmaster in his old home was extended to the Senator by President Cleveland as an acknowledgment of the friendly relations existing between them. It is certain that the politicians here so regard it, and the effect for the good of the party is already clearly shown. Men who have been known as the Cleveland Democrats and Hill Democrats for several years, and who have not felt particularly friendly toward each other, to-day showh hands declared the choice made

for several years, and who have not felt particularly friendly toward each other, to-day shook hands, declared the choice made an excellent one, and united in saying it would cement the party in Chemung-county, and that from this time forth factionalism was dead. Last fall Mr. Cotton was defeated by only about a dozen votes for Sheriff, and his selection, therefore, is especially gratifying to him. He held a levee at his office this afternoon, and Democrats of all shades, as well as many Republicans, pressed in to congratulate him.

him.

Mr. Cotton is about 32 years of age, a self-made young man, comes of a Democratic family, and has been prominent as a Democrat and a zealous worker at elections ever since he attained his majority.

The Strikers Must Return to Work Before Arbitration Will Be Discussed. The Board of Arbitration had a meeting yesterday morning with President J. R. Strong and Secretary E. S. Keefer of the Electrical Contractors' Association at the Broadway Contral Hotel.

CONTRACTORS WON'T BUDGE.

Messrs, Keefer and Strong made a statement to the Board which was substantially the same as they gave to THE SUN reporter at the begin-

no new strikes shows of the strikers shows stampede pickets were detailed to the different buildings. Many of the strikers admitted yesterday that the present state of affairs cannot last many days. The deadlock is likely to be broken by the strikers going back.

MR. MILLER SHOT HIMSELF.

His Wife Announced His Disappearance Just as His Death Became Known. George L. Miller, 49 years old, who was suffering from an incurable disease, committed suicide of woman bood. No woman with any of these early yesterday morning in his room in Muller's | weaknesses or complaints is fit to bear children Hotel, at the corner of Fulton street and Alabahead. He was discovered at 10:30 o'clock in strengthen, and invigorate every part of the the morning by the chambermaid, Julia Bur-ham. His revolver was found beside him. On country have a friend and benefactor in Dr.

ham. His revolver was found deside min.

a dresser by the bedside was this letter which he had written to the hotel manager;

My Dran Ma. Unta: Ill health sorrow, and trouble that I cannot meet, indeed no to this step. I only regret that I am led to commit the act in the house of so good a mun. I begyour forgivness.

**Records* 1. Miller.

He had also written the address of his wife, asking the authorities to notify her at 341 President street. When the report of the suicide was sent to the Miller avenue police station Mrs. Miller happened to be there. She had called to report her husband's disappearance from home two weeks ago and to ask Capt. Gorman to aid her in finding him. She said that previous to his leaving her he had expressed his intention of killing himself. The Captain had just advised Mrs. Miller to procure a warrant for her husband's surest, when an officer waiked in with the information that Miller had killed himself. Mrs. Miller identified the body. Miller was employed in a leather house in this city. He leaves a wife and two children, a boy 15 years old and a girl of 17 years. He was a man of steady habits.

stolen by the schoolboy thleves who banded themselves together under that title were recovered from the pawnbroker.

Levy was held for examination for receiving the goods from a minor. They were pledged by Joseph Flannery, a tilyear-old member of the gang. Detective Meenan arrested Levy's clerk. Moses Fortune, on a charge of trying to aid one employer by hindering the policeman in hese search for the boys' plander. Fortune was discharged.

search for the boys' plander. Fortune was discharged.

The two boys of the gang who evailed arrest on Theadre were caught last night by Detectives Mechan and Herson of the West 100th street station. One was the captain of the gong, Harvey Benringer, 17 years old, of 80.7 Columbus avenue, and the other Walter Tremain, 11 years old, of 101 West 101st street. They were taken to the police station and there confessed their implication in the theffs.

Helringer was locked up and Tremain was sain to the rooms of the Gerry seciety. There will be arraigned in the Harlein Police tourt this morning. Three more overcomes were also recovered from various pawashops by the detectives.

FOR LADIES ONLY.

A Rare and Very Unusual Event.

What They Heard Deeply Concerned Them.

An Interesting and Instructive Occasion.

They Knew Every Word Was Forcible and True.

Ever Given to Ladies.

Every lady wants to thoroughly understand her organism, and to know how hest to obtain perfect health and strength, a clear complexion, a good form, and all these wemaniy attributes which the world so greatly admices. They were told this and much more vesteriny afterneon by Dr. Greene in his great private recture to ladies in Chickering Hall. This well-known and succesaful specialist and locturer of 35 West 14th street, New York City, Law established a worldwide reputation in the cure of france complaints

of every description.

There are very few women of the present day who are not affected in some way with the weakness and disease common to their sex.
This is due to several reasons. The delicate structure of the female system repders it capecially liable to many diseases. The constant work and worry which occupy the lives of most women, with its weakening effect on the nerves. could not do otherwise than produce those dis-

treesing diseases peculiar to the female sex. Thousands of women are ruining their health by overwork, or in some way overtaxing their strength and laying a foundation for nervous prostration and female weakness. Thousands of young girls are injuring their health in our stores, shops, and factories. Their systems, yet undeveloped, are being weakened and ruined by overwork. The delicate nerves cannot long stand the strain without breaking down. Women everywhere are creating for themselves disease, prostration, and weaknesses by overworking their strength and nerves. Household cares are generally too heavy a burden.

Such a mode of life can never fall to soon show its effects upon the system. A feeling of nervousness gradually appears. It is scarcely perceptible at first, but gradually those tender nerves grow weaker, until the person becomes constantly harassed by that awful condition. nervousness. Loss of sleep soon manifests itself. and then the miserable patient suffers all night. as well as all day. The digestive organs become disturbed, there is gas in the stomach, conted tongue, bad taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, and constinuation. The person becomes

Tired and Languid. There is a constant feeling of exhaustion, debility, and inssitute which makes her fit for nothing. She loses her energy and ambition, becomes irritable, and, indeed, cares not whether she lives or dies. Her interest in everything departs, and she can no longer arouse herself from the condition of lassifude and ner-vousness into which she has fallen.

Female weakness appears in the form of irregularities, exhausting discharges, displacements, pains, and bearing-down semations. Complete nervous and physical prostration will surely follow if something is not done.

What to do is the question. There is no other

ning of the strike. President Strong then gave out the following as the ultimatum of the contractors' association:

"The strikers must return to work before the contractors will discuss arbitration or mediation. The state of affairs prior to Feb. 15, when the atrike began, must be restored, and then the contractors will treat with the employees only on the basis of the eighth-hour work day being granted not sooner than May 15.

The walking delegates were admitted to the meeting of the Board of Arbitration after the contractors left, and were disapnointed when informed of the ultimatum. The Board of Walking belegates met in the afternoon, but ordered no new strikes sleet some of the strikers should stammed a rotation of the strikers and study female complaints and nervous diseases in women that the top observe and study female complaints and nervous diseases in women that the rotation. There is no other living physician who has the opportunities to observe and study female complaints and nervous diseases in women that the rotation. There is no other living physician who has the opportunities to observe and study female complaints and nervous diseases in women that the rotation. The strike should should

tor to their sex, so wonderful have been the cures which he is constantly making among them. Well may they trust and thank him for the great work he is doing for the women. He has proved to them and to the world that all are curable by his wonderful medicines and method of treatment. He is making weak and delicate women strong and splendid specimens or to bring up a family. Dr. Greene's remedies ma avenue, Brooklyn. He shot himself in the correct all such conditions and build up, Greene, in whom they may well place trust and

confidence. enabled him to establish a system of treatment so sure and certain in its action that it rarely fails. These remedies cure perfectly and permanently all manner of diseases pertaining to

All weak and delicate women need just such medicines as he employs in his large practice, and if they will only take them, they will be made strong and well. Thousands of women and young girls are drooping and fading every day for want of just such strengthening and vitalizing remedies to build up their systems. They are not exactly sick, but they are run killed himself. Mrs. Miller identified the body. Miller was employed in a leather house in this city. He leaves a wife and two children, a boy if years old and a girl of 17 years. He was a man of steady habits.

PAWNEROKER LEFY ARRESTED.

Three Overcents Stolen by the Crooks' Association Pledged with Him.

Henry J. Levy, pawnbroker at 805 Columbus avenue, was arrested yesterday for dealing with "The Crooks' Association." Three overcoats stolen by the schoolboy thleves who banded the melyes together under that title were re
with an not exactly sick, but they are run down, weak, and tree; they have less down, weak, and tree; they have less down, weak, and tree; they have less down, weak, and they fave it will be with a single tree in the more in the selecting in the need; they have less down, weak, and tree; they have less down, and they have less down, weak, and tree; they have less down, weak, and tree; they have less down, and they have less down, weak, and tree; they have less down, and they have less down, weak, and tree; they have less down, weak, and tree; they have less down, and they have less down and wake in the less down and the less down and wake in the less down in the more down in the more ingle the less down in th A large majority of these women can have A large majority of these women can have their wishes entirely realized if they will but accent in threates treatment and use his won-derful remodes. And every one of them can be made so much better that life will

Seem Like a New Existence,

By making rich, pare blood, vitalizing the circulation and nerves, strengthening the powers of digestion, assumilation, and nutrition, these remedies cause the form to become rounded, full, and graceful, the complexion perfect and healthy, and a feeling of strength, vigor, and animation to pervade the system. Many women begin to show the signs of advancing age when

animation to pervade the system. Many women to the police station and there confessed their implication in the thefix.

Hebranger was locked up and Tremain was assist to the rooms of the terry seniety. There will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court this morning. Three more overcoms were also recovered from various pawnshops by the detectives.

The Chicago Heraid and Times to Unite. Chicago Heraid to-day between James M. Scott of that newspaper and Adolf Kraus and Henry W. Hawley of the Times regarding the consolidation of the two papers.

It was announced that the consolidation would take place on Monday. The name of the paper is to be the Times-Heraid. Ar. Scott is to be editor-in-chief.

Buffalo, Feb. 27. A man about 35 years old was found dead in bed at the Crystal Hotel.

Buffalo, Feb. 27. A man about 35 years old was found dead in bed at the Crystal Hotel this evening. He had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The name, F. Young, on his linen, is all there is to establish his identity.